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No. 18,848.

號五十月五年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 15 1917.

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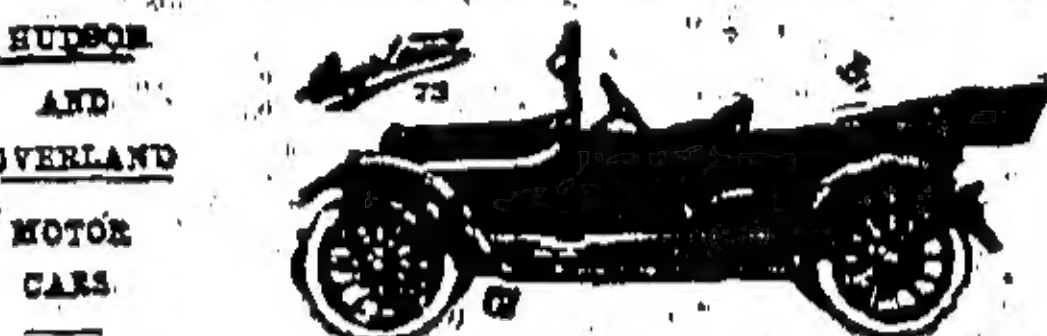
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Per Gallon Tin \$2.50

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

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over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft
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Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

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OF HONGKONG LTD.

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In Casks of 575 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGAR, Manager.

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ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounges, Smoking and Ladies
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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH AND FRENCH CAPTURES.

London, May 14.
Reuter's Correspondent at French
Headquarters states that the French
and British captures, since the
beginning of the offensive, from
April 9 to May 12, were:—
Prisoners (of whom
700 are officers)... 49,579
Guns... 440
Trench Mortars... 888
Machine Guns... 940
These do not include the number
of guns and machine-guns put out
of action.

REPORTS FROM THE BATTLEFIELD IN FRANCE.

London, May 14.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports: "We repulsed raids last night
north-east of Epny, and to the north
of Ypres, taking a few prisoners."
We progressed in Roex village.
A French communiqué states:
Strong German reconnaissances at-
tempting to reach our lines at
various points broke down completely
under our fire. The enemy suffered
important losses and we took
prisoners.

GERMAN ADMISSION OF BRITISH SUCCESS.

London, May 14.
A Berlin official announcement
admits that the British have forced
an entrance into Roex. A fierce
battle continued, it says, at Bulle-
court. There is increasing artillery
activity in the Ypres-Wytschaete
sector.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT. SERBIAN SUCCESSES.

London, May 14.
A Serbian communiqué dated the
12th inst. states: There has been a
violent artillery duel along our whole
front. We carried more trenches in
the region of Dobropolj and heavily
repulsed violent counter-attacks.

OPERATIONS IN TURKEY IN ASIA.

RUSSIANS RETIRE ACROSS THE DIALA.

London, May 14.
A Russian official report, received
by wireless, states:
Southward of Erzincan the Kurds
repulsed one of our companies. We
repelled a Kurd attack near Belumer.
Under superior Turkish pressure
we retired to the left bank of the
Diala.

CONFERENCES OF THE TEUTON POWERS.

AMSTERDAM, May 14.
Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, lunched
with the Emperor and Empress of
Austria and dined with Count Cze-
nin, afterwards returning to Berlin
where the conferences continue.

RECENT "MILITARY NEEDS" IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, May 14.
Railway travelling in Germany
was restricted between the 18th and
20th April owing to military needs.

MR. BALFOUR MEETS COLONEL ROOSEVELT.

NEW YORK, May 14.
Mr. Balfour had an interview
lasting four hours with Colonel
Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.

CHANGES AT THE ADMIRALTY.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF CHINA STATION.

London, May 14.
Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of
the Admiralty, announced the fol-
lowing changes in the Board of
Admiralty:—
Admiral Jellicoe to have the addi-
tional title of Chief of the Naval
Staff.

Vice-Admiral Oliver, at present
Chief of Staff, to be an addi-
tional member of the Board with the
title of Deputy Chief of the
Naval Staff.

Rear-Admiral Duff, at present in
charge of the Anti-Submarine
Department, to be an additional
member of the Board with the
title of Assistant Chief of the
Naval Staff.

Rear-Admiral Halsey, at present
Fourth Sea Lord, to be Third
Sea Lord, in succession to Vice-
Admiral Tudor, who will be
appointed Commander-in-Chief
of the China Station.

Sir Eric Geddes, at present
Director-General of Transport,
to be an additional member of the
Board.

Rear-Admiral Tophill becomes
Fourth Sea Lord in place of
Admiral Halsey.

Meanwhile the process of strength-
ening the Naval Staff by the addi-
tion of officers transferred from
active service is being continued.

Sir Edward Carson explaining in
the House of Commons the new
Admiralty appointments, said the
changes had a two-fold object. The
first was to free the First Sea Lord
and the Heads of the Naval Staff
as far as possible from adminis-
trative work in order that they might
concentrate their attention on im-
portant issues relating to the Naval
conduct of the war. The second
object was to strengthen the ship-
building and production departments
of the Admiralty by providing an
organisation comparable to that
which supplied the Army with munitions.
It was further intended to
develop and utilise to the best advan-
tage the whole shipbuilding resources
of the country and as far as possible
concentrate the whole organisation
under one authority.

Sir Eric Geddes had been chosen
for this position and he would be
responsible for the fulfilling of the
shipbuilding requirements of the
Admiralty, the War Office and the
Ministry of Shipping. For this pur-
pose the staff of the three depart-
ments would be placed under his
control. As the duties for which he
will be responsible to the Admiralty
would include not only shipbuilding,
but the production of arms and
munitions, it was necessary that his
touch with the Admiralty should be
close and intimate. Hence his ap-
pointment as a member of the
Admiralty Board. He would also be
associated with the Ministry of Ship-
ping as a member of the Shipping
Control Ministry.

Mr. Ramsden asked whether the
duty of supervising the construction
of merchant shipping would be trans-
ferred from the Shipping Controller
to the Admiralty.
Sir Edward Carson said that Sir
Eric Geddes would act with the
Shipping Controller and added that
Sir Eric Geddes had just completed
most important work in France most
successfully, and the Government
was glad to have him back in
service.

(Continued on Page 1.)

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
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INTIMATIONS

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY.
LIMITED AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on MONDAY, 14th May to THURSDAY, 17th May, 1917, both days inclusive. The return of Capital of \$300 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 17th May, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED.
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 10, 1917. 1791

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY.
LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 22, George Street, at 11 A.M. on FRIDAY, the 18th May, 1917, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December 1916 and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th May to the 14th May both days inclusive.

The CHINA-BORNEO Co., Ltd.
W. G. DARRY,
General Manager.
Kowloon, May 3, 1917. 1788

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of May, 1917, at 10 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December 1916.

The REGISTER of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 24th May, 1917, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 14, 1917. 1792

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY
LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the "LIBERTY LOAN" is opened at THE RUSSIAN ASIATIC BANK Hongkong, from date to 26th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 50 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be repaid at par after the 26th March, 1917.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 29th March and the 29th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be made to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

"G. TISDALL"
Managers.
Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1787

"THE
BING BOYS
ARE HERE"COLUMBIA
RECORDS

CALL AND HEAR THEM

THE ANDERSON
MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1322

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COAL

THE Undermentioned having been appointed Agents for the COALWIRE COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL delivered direct to the Banks at 25 P.P.T. or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamer are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sebatik Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.
Agents for the Harbour Coal Company, Limited.
2077

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WANTED.

A competent MANSTENOGRAPHER and TYPIST required by a shipping office. For further particulars refer to No. 533.

Co. 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, May 14, 1917. 1793

WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL offers her SERVICES as NURSE, for one or two small Children. Peak District preferred.

Apply— "NURSE."
Co. 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1753

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club House, Happy Valley, on WEDNESDAY, 24th May, 1917, at 3.30 P.M.

By Order,
K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, May 11, 1917. 1789

GOOD CHANCE FOR
EARLY COMERS
WONDERFUL DISCOUNT
ON
Japanese Fine Art Curios

15 Days Only

SALE NOW ON

H. MATSUNAGA,

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF

AND

CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS

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Don't Worry!
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FLEAS

MOTHS

BEEETLES

KILLS

IN 5 MIN.

MARTIN'S

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Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores,
etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 6%
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Samples sent from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Goods held on Account.

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SAVARESS'S

SANTAL

CAPSULES

Most Certain Cure
For all cases of
Gonorrhea

E. RAY

THE OPEN GOLF
CHAMPION, writes:

18, LOWER PADDOCK ROAD,
DART, WATFORD, Herts
July 24th, 1912.

Messrs. F. & J. Smith,
Dear Sirs,

I might say that I have been a regular smoker of your Glasgow Mixture for the last twelve years and I might also say that I cannot find any tobacco to suit me like it. In my opinion if Golf Players would smoke your famous Glasgow Mixture they would find it very refreshing to the nerves, as I am sure I do when having to play strenuous Golf matches such as the Open Championship, etc. Yours truly, E. RAY.

SMITH'S

GLASGOW

MIXTURE

SOLD EVERYWHERE

PATRIOTIC TRADITION IN
GERMANY.

Among the numerous criticisms that the enemies of Germany have done their best to spread, none is more absurd than the theory that German civilization is of recent growth, and that the Germans have neither traditions nor national unity comparable to those of the Entente Powers. It is assumed by the partisans of France and England that, because the present constitution of the German Empire only dates from 1871, therefore Germany herself, and German culture, were born at Versailles in that memorable year.

Yet nothing is more false. German character has been true to itself ever since those long-distant days when Roman civilization appeared about to permeate the whole of Europe, and was only frustrated by the tardiness of Hun and Goth and Visigoth, who all but obliterated the memory of Rome. Throughout the ages, the memorials of the Teutonic race bear witness to the never-varying spirit and methods that characterize the German even in the present gigantic struggle in Europe.

INFLUENCE OF THE RUNES. If Bernhard proclaimed that war, to be successful, must be ruthless, Germans can see in this no new principle, but a profound tradition, that the Huns of old impressed upon the Germanic tribes, too, the "rune" in their turn, as another historian has put it, "made of war a national industry." The Epic of the Nibelungenlied, with its wealth of blood-spilling that makes the effeminate shudder, shows how even in domestic relations, in the distant centuries, the Germanic race cultivated the spirit necessary for war.

Throughout history the methods of German warfare have been true to this original type. Even as late as the 17th century the standard of German generalship, Tilly himself, defended the cheerful national practice. "The soldiers," he said, "have a right to some compensation for all their dangers and fatigues," and the tradition has been carried on, with unabated enthusiasm and increased ingenuity through the war of 1870 to the present time.

PEACEFUL PENETRATION. The French and British complained loudly of the methods of pacific invasion by which Germany inundated their countries with her emissaries, in trade in political circles, in private families. But these are among the oldest traditions of the German race, dating as they do, from the time of the empire of the Caesars. Under the name of "Lacti" (the happy ones), thousands of German barbarians served with the Romans as soldiers and farm-labourers, formed their own colonies all over Gaul, entered into the inmost secrets of their employers, and often occupied posts of honour at Court. When the time was ripe for war-like invasion, the frontiers were easily passed—they were guarded by these happy naturalized pioneers—Lacti triumphantes. So, when the English or French complain of the German government, waiters, financiers and other spies within their borders nowadays, they are merely repeating the ineffectual protest of a Gallo-Roman writer of the 4th century, when he wrote, "the Barbarians are everywhere. There is not a single one of our families in which there is not."

COUGHING INTO
CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S

METABOLIZED

COD LIVER OIL

COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices: 3/6 and 2/6.

FEWER SWEETS.

MANUFACTURERS' SUGAR CUT DOWN, BY 50 PER CENT.

An order has been issued reducing the allowances of sugar to manufacturers of confectionery.

Hitherto the manufacturer had been on the same footing as the grocer, in drawing upon sugar supplies; but now his allowances for making any articles except jam, marmalade, or condensed milk is to be restricted to 40 instead of 50 per cent of the quantity he had in 1915.

For the first six months of the year he can take up half of the permitted amount, and for each subsequent three months a remaining quarter. He can carry forward any surplus from one term to another.

Mr. Sidney Pascall, of Messrs. James Pascall, Ltd., in an interview, complained that the public have got hold of the wrong idea about sugar.

Shortage, he said, "is not due to confectionery-making. As sugar so used, is diverted to domestic use to-morrow, would give only about one ounce per head per week. Three-quarters of a pound per head has been apportioned for domestic purposes. If many people cannot get that quantity it is because other people are getting more."

"Housewives are the people who ought to be got at—not the confectioners."

BETRAYED BY GERMAN ACCENT.

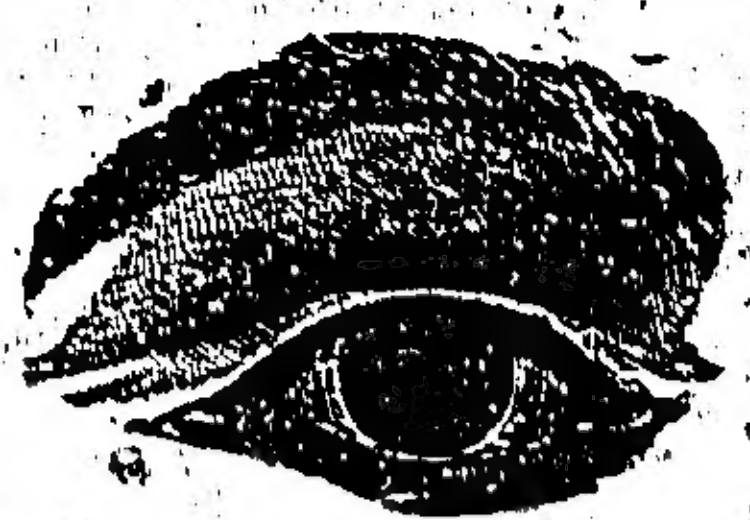
A tall, powerfully-built German named Heinrich Naunheim was remanded at Bow Street Police Court, London, recently, on charges of begging and failing to register himself as an alien enemy.

A constable heard the prisoner begging in the street and, noticing that he spoke with a foreign accent, questioned him as to his nationality. He said that he was a German, and admitted that he had neither been naturalized nor registered as an alien enemy. Later he said he did not know that a war was going on.

CROUP.

THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears, and then send for medicine, and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and efficient, and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co.

SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS

200 BLDGS. CHATER RD.
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MANILA: Messrs. Masandray & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs. Bernice Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs. A. R. Brown,

McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

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Hongkong September 4, 1915

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP
HOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Howloong	707	12	12	12	12
No. 2 Dock, Howloong	275	12	12	12	12
No. 3 Dock, Howloong	275	12	12	12	12
Patent Slip, No. 1, Howloong	275	12	12	12	12
TAL-KU-TSU					
Commodore's Dock	400	12	12	12	12
ABERDEEN					
Howloong Dock	275	12	12	12	12

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

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KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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High Class English Jewellery.

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FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

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DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

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MALTED MILK

A Great Factor in Food Economy.



Pure, full-cream milk enriched with all the nutritive extracts of selected malted barley and wheat in powder form. Every particle is wholesome, nourishment, it keeps indefinitely, and there is absolutely no waste. The addition of hot or cold water instantly forms a delicious food beverage as highly nutritious and so easily digested that it advantageously replaces heavier forms of diet which require more digestive effort, yet at the same time supplies further nutritive value. It is therefore economical in all respects and suits all ages.

READY IN A MOMENT BY STIRRING BRISKLY IN

HOT OR COLD WATER ONLY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

Accept no substitutes. There is nothing "just as good."

IN THREE SIZES, 1/8, 2/8, and 11/4 (IN ENGLAND):

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS.

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers.
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PROPRIETORS
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A. 1 Telegraphic Code

Telegraphic Address

MIRIAM HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th May, 1917, at 12 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
ONE JAPANESE DOG
Male, about 2 years old.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 14, 1917. 1794

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 18th May, 1917, at 10 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,
Comprising—
Porcelaine, Silk, Holland, White Drill, Dress Materials, Alpaca, Blue and White Serge, Toilet Soap, Perfumery, Counters, Toys, a number of ready made Dresses, Canvas Shoes, etc., etc.
A few Sun Hats and a number of New Carpets.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 11, 1917. 1784

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 25th May, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A CONSIGNMENT OF
Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Glass Cloth, etc., etc.

Also

A VALUED ASSORTMENT OF
Brass Flower Vases, Jardinières, Vases with Stands, Candlesticks, Biddies, Finger Bowls, Incense Burners, Kinkoan Satsuma Vases, Flower Vases, Kutani Vases, Wall Plates, Jardinières with Stands, Porcelain Vases, etc., etc., etc.
And
A FEW LOTS OF GLASSWARE
Comprising—
Table Glass, Decanters, Glass Jars, Fruit Dishes, Ice Cream Plates, Ice Pitchers, Water Jugs, etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view on day previous to sale.
Inspection solicited.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 12, 1917. 1793

"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "China Mail" Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1903) ... 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY ... 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (By Rev. G. A. Bunbury, M.A.) ... 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes ... 50

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) ... 1.00

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK (By Sam Y. K. King, translated by E. J. King) ... 20

SIR ROBERT HART'S DIARY (By Sir Robert Hart) ... 20

CHINESE BOOKS (See many) ... 20

WHAT TO DO WHEN NERVES GO WRONG

A Physician's Advice

MEN and women who suffer from weak nerves, who tire easily, can't sleep, have brain fog, low vitality, general weariness, loss of strength, dulled ambition, lack of will power, or any of those symptoms that so surely arise from poor, unsteady, untrained nerves, or nerve force run low, should try taking a little Sargol with their meals for a few days and note results. This preparation is the greatest ginger-up stimulant and nerve vitalizer ever known for putting the good old "pep" ambition, courage and real vital energy into a tired, run-down and shattered nervous system. Here is a test worth trying. The next time you feel tired, blue, or when your nerves are fairly crying out, take two Sargol tablets. Then wait for just ten minutes, and note results. Sargol seems to go straight to the nerve cells and it brings a ten minute change from that awful dull, weak, lazy, don't-give-a-hang feeling to brightness, strength, clear-headedness and courage. It calms an over-irritable nervous system, gives the "jumps" and fidgets, and gives them peace, power and tremendous reserve energy. Sargol is absolutely harmless, contains no habit-forming drugs, and is always safe, easy, pleasant and efficient. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary, and many other leading chemists in Hongkong and vicinity sell it in 40 tablets to a package.

AUCTIONS.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of May, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Lot	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Content in Acres	Estimated Value
1.	Lot 1, Block 1, District 1.	1.5	1500
2.	Lot 2, Block 1, District 1.	1.5	1500
3.	Lot 3, Block 1, District 1.	1.5	1500
4.	Lot 4, Block 1, District 1.	1.5	1500
5.	Lot 5, Block 1, District 1.	1.5	1500
6.	Lot 6, Block 1, District 1.	1.5	1500
7.	Lot 7, Block 1, District 1.	1.5	1500
8.	Lot 8, Block 1, District 1.	1.5	1500
9.	Lot 9, Block 1, District 1.	1.5	1500
10.	Lot 10, Block 1, District 1.	1.5	1500

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JERMAN & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917,

at his Sales Rooms,

DUNDRELL STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

IN ONE LOT

The property consists of—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situated near Mount Cough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,000 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1866.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Co., Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1785

TANG YUK, DISTRICT, successor to the late SIEN TING,

14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND.

Under "Weight," a condition

of ill-health, shows your assim-

ilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S

METABOLIZED

COD LIVER OIL

COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the

wanted nourishing and healthy

flesh building materials. Very

palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price: 5/6 and 2/6

THE HINDENBURG LINE.

A HITCH IN GERMAN PLAN OF RETREAT.

BAPAUME AND PERONNE.

A military correspondent wrote to the "Evening Standard" on March 17th:—
When, a little over a month ago, the Germans began to retire northwards on the Aisne, it seemed obvious that they were retreating to the Bapaume Ridge in order to give time to those of their troops who were engaged in the defence of the Bapaume-Arras salient to fall back on the Bapaume-Arras line.

This conjecture seemed verified when our troops were held up for a time by the strong defences established at the foot of the two strips of high ground, each of them five miles long, which extend, the one from Bapaume to Ixelles, the other from Ixelles to Escaut.

At the same time, however, it was rumoured—and the rumour apparently was not lacking in foundation—that the German move thus initiated was going to be continued until the whole of the German armies under the command of Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, had fallen back on a so-called "Hindenburg Line" extending from Douai, through Cambrai and St. Quentin, to the fortress of La Fere.

A HITCH IN THE PLAN.

Some critics, nevertheless, pointed out at the time that a movement which had been begun with apparent success might not be carried on in its further stages with the same comparative ease, as soon as the opposing troops became aware of the German intentions. This forecast seems to have been justified by several events during the last fortnight. Some plan as to which was essential for the enemy to hold until the more advanced portions of his defences had been brought back have fallen in a surprisingly short time, and these advanced positions have been more or less "let in the air."

The Germans, for instance, held on to Ixelles desperately, but after a heavy bombardment and a surprise attack by the British infantry they lost this important central position last Saturday, with its garrison of some 100 men. Less than a week after the fall of Ixelles, the position of Bapaume—a larger and more important pivot, which should have been held by the Germans until the evacuation of the salient had been completed—is closely invested from the south and the west, and its fall is expected hourly.

The inevitable has happened: the "Hindenburg Line," having become more fluid and unstable during the process of retreat, has been attacked by strong forces in a vital point, and the retirement "according to plan" has been seriously interrupted.

THE TRIPLE GERMAN LINE.

From the official maps of the German defences which have been communicated to the Press, it will be seen that the enemy defences in the region of the Aisne and the Somme consist of three main systems of trenches.

The first, from Perennes to Bapaume, by Sailly, Le Transloy, and Ixelles, was penetrated in its central portion by our advance on the Ixelles-Bapaume Ridge.

The second, which roughly follows the valley of the Tortille and rests on Bligny, Bapaume, Mirfille, Achiet-le-Petit, and Bapaume, appears also to have been broken in the direction of Mirfille. This second line, which is established along the outskirts of Bapaume, constitutes the last defence of the "little town."

The third German line plainly involves the abandonment of Perennes and Bapaume, for it begins at Templeux, three miles to the east of Perennes, and at its northern end rests on Beguignies, three miles east of Bapaume. From Beguignies this line is to be prolonged, according to circumstances, either in a semi-circle to the north of Bapaume, or in a straight line towards Croisilles.

ATTEMPTED DIVERSIONS.

It is difficult to see how the Beguignies-Achiet-le-Petit line can be defended long enough by the enemy, after he has lost Bapaume, to enable his troops to clear the salient. This is probably the reason why he has of late been attempting to divert the attention of the British attacking troops from the Bapaume sector to Sailly and the valley of the Tortille. His aim must be to prevent the wedge in his centre from penetrating to his third line by attracting his opponent's efforts towards the part where his first line is particularly strong, and has for a long time past been unassailed. In other words, Bapaume having failed to fulfil its function as a pivot for the German retirement, the enemy apparently proposes to effect his main resistance in the higher and more difficult country extending between Le Transloy and Perennes, and with this end in view he is present attempting to draw our resources to this region.

COMPULSORY RATIONS.

HOW THE SYSTEM WILL BE WORKED.

At Grosvenor House, the headquarters of the Food Controller, there is no doubt as to the policy which will, sooner or later, have to be pursued. Voluntary rationing if it has not exactly failed, has not been a complete success, says a Home paper of March 24th.

At the beginning of the year it was impossible to introduce compulsion. There was no scheme, no staff to bring one into operation, and no machinery to carry one through. Now, all this has been altered. The Food Controller has completed a scheme of compulsory rationing, which will be introduced immediately the necessity arises.

At present there is an adequate supply of food in the country. The trouble is that it is not evenly distributed. Hoarding is common on all sides, in small or large quantities, and it only as a means of preventing this, rationing must, and will, soon be made compulsory. If the scheme is put into operation the nation has only these unscrupulous persons, who are placing their own selfish interests before the needs of their country as a whole, to thank.

The preparation of a scheme has been an enormous task but, subject to some slight modifications, a satisfactory one has been completed. Municipal authorities have been consulted as to the part they could play in the task. Inquiries have been made at the larger stores as to their views on the subject, and the opinion of eminent contractors throughout the land have been taken. To ration a nation is assuredly a gigantic undertaking, but the scheme promises well.

NATIONAL REGISTER THE BASIS.

The intention of the Food Controller is that municipal authorities should take the lead in organisation. The Government were delighted with the successful way in which these public bodies compiled the national register in August, 1915, and, therefore, have confidence in entrusting to them the greater task of food rationing. The national register will, as a matter of fact, form the basis of the scheme. It will need some slight revision, but not very much, as it has been kept well up to date. The chief drawback is that the register takes no notice of children under sixteen years of age.

It is proposed that, in the first instance, a request shall be made for each household to make a return to the proper local authority—town council, urban or rural district council, as the case may be—giving details as to the members of its family living at home. These returns will be sent to the town hall on a certain date and compared with the national register. Any serious discrepancies will form the subject of inquiry by the police, the school attendance officers, or other inspectors on the staff of the authority. There are bound to be fraudulent replies, as in everything.

Mr. Smith will, perhaps, include in his return a daughter Mary, forgetting to state that Mary is married and living in the next street, and will be making a return of her own, but such cases will be carefully investigated. The returns, once received and verified, will form the basis of all future calculations, subject to corrections to respect of births, marriages, and deaths, particulars of which are furnished to the town clerk each week by the registrar. Food tickets will be issued weekly on the strength of these returns.

THE SAME SCALE.

The voluntary scale of rations will probably be made the compulsory one, children of school age, however, only being allowed half the amounts for adults. Thus in a family of father, mother, one girl of 10 years of age, and two children under 13, four times the maximum quantities would be allowed, i.e., 10lb. of bread, 10lb. meat, 3lb. of sugar a week.

The tickets would be for fractions of these amounts, the bread tickets, for instance, being in strips, each voucher good for 2lb. Thus the family we are considering would receive every Monday morning by post from the police, or through some other local officer, a strip of 2lb. tickets for bread, five 2lb. tickets for meat, and three 1lb. tickets for sugar. Before any purchases could be made at a shop it would be necessary to hand over the counter tickets, to the value of the goods required, as well as paying the usual cash price. To obtain a 4lb. loaf one would have to give up two tickets.

Shopkeepers who sold bread, meat, or sugar without demanding tickets would be liable to prosecution; as also would tradesmen who refused to supply any goods when tickets were presented. There would be an end of "no-tickets-without-the-policy." Although customers would be asked to deal regularly at the same shop if possible, without tickets it would be impossible to purchase any of the three items of bread, meat, and sugar, which are the first commodities to be rationed. Other things may follow if necessary.

HOARDING ABOLISHED.

With tickets a family would be able to obtain sufficient for their needs, but there would be no possibility of hoarding. This

tickets would be dated, used ones being returnable by tradesmen to the Town Hall each week. Out of date tickets would not be accepted at the shops. It is intended that the tickets should be non-transferable, although it would be difficult to guarantee this. An assistant, especially at the larger stores, cannot be expected to know all his customers. There would, therefore, be nothing to prevent persons selling or exchanging tickets for which they had no use. Mr. Brown, a vegetarian, would not require his meat tickets, while Mr. Jones might need, on a sick day, more than the stipulated amounts, so an exchange could easily be effected. Then, too, there is the problem of the man who has meals at a restaurant. He would be a serious difficulty. Probably he would have to give up a bread ticket and a meat ticket each week in exchange for his meals.

These, however, are minor details in a gigantic scheme which is now awaiting finishing touches before being put into operation. It has been difficult to prepare and many obstacles have had to be overcome, but the department have every confidence in its ultimate success. The co-operation of the public is all that is necessary to secure such a result.

A LADIES' COLUMN.

SPRING ECONOMIES IN FRANCE.

[By a Correspondent in the Times.]

With sugar scarce, and bread, few potatoes, and little coal, it is hardly surprising to speak of spending money on clothes and many women are severely regulating the wardrobe expenses. But youth naturally asks for a frock that is new, becoming, and up-to-date. Even the women who are working in hospitals are taking an hour or two off now and then to visit the dressmaker's, and outside more than one or two of the big houses a little line of cars may be seen in the afternoons to show that their owners are inside choosing a tailor-made or one of the new "little" dresses so much in vogue.

Simplicity is the ruling quality in all French women's new clothes, and there is a marked avoidance of anything masculine or military. The passing love of "offre blue" and khaki is quite dead, and all the fashions of this spring are very feminine in the new sense of the word. That is to say, they are practical and dainty at the same time. A suggestion of flow in the skirts takes away any boyish touch, yet by being short still, they are a "quite fit" for muddy or dusty streets. The materials, too, are distinctly feminine—tulle, foulard, crepon, and voile, with liberty for the more elaborate dresses. The colours are womanly also, light and soft periwinkle blue, rose, pale, oyster white, and tender grey, which can be allied to warmer shades in stronger materials such as navy blue, sand colour, steel grey, and dark green in cloth serge, and jersey.

It is noticeable that lingerie collars and blouses can be dispensed with fashionably by all who wish to economize on washing, for the colours of crepe blouse with a low-cut neck and a string of beads is quite charming, and needs much less change than the frail delicacy of a white washing blouse. A great many women are choosing the coloured crepe and muslin blouses and dresses with put lingerie and lace for this reason. It is almost impossible to get washing in a satisfactory and little of it can be done in the house because of the gasification. Even the French habit of cleaning with essence is much reduced, because essence, too, is scarce and expensive.

DRESSING QUICK AND EASY.

The result of these economical limitations is that women are dressing in all those things which need the least attention once they are made; but in the making of them they take a reasonable interest. If you buy anything, you might as well get value for your money. It is the argument, and unless you see that your things are done as you wish them to be done it is a likely that they will be successful. The small dressmakers are resigned to turning out old things late and are full of good advice about buying and turning out using up old material. Even the big dressmakers will make certain concessions about last year's dresses to regular customers, all of which makes dressing more economical.

The little dress is going to be more worn than ever this summer and with a light long coat a chilly day will form an essential in most women's wardrobe. If carefully chosen the big coat can be made to serve for more than one dress, for it need not be of the same material. Consequently the original dress of serge and broad cloth, or of tulle and crepe, or of jersey, silk, or woolen, can be changed for one of muslin, of liberty, of voile, or almost anything else. The great point is to get the big coat in a colour that goes with anything and to have it well made and becoming. The effect of a lining is well known, and it should be particularly remembered in the choosing of a big coat, which is always being turned back or hung over the chair one sits in. Nice linings are to clothes what tidy drawers and shelves are to a house.

The basque blouse is almost the only one to wear, and its proportions grow more important. They run into side panels and even develop into tunics. In colour schemes they are invaluable, for they lift a dull skirt into brightness and do not obtrude that brightness on the public eye too openly, as a coat covers them in the street. Some of the best are embroidered in beads round the throat, down the front, and even round the hem of the skirt. It is almost as much used for their elegant and simple line, and every colour is called into service. The simple ones look the most distinguished, and a black mousseline with a narrow belt of the material and a rolled-back collar of flesh pink or very pale blue, making a broad oval across the shoulders, is quite desirable.

Shoes are a difficulty. Leather is alarmingly dear. A bootmaker said this week that he would rather not have any more ladies' orders. But ready-made shoes are a terrible gamble, for they are not made to stand wear or weather. A March storm will ruin a fine pair in a few moments, and seeing how frail and dear they are it is a little astonishing to see so many prettily bootied feet in the streets. Light, easily broken tops and pale blue, making a broad oval across the shoulders, is quite desirable. Shoes are a difficulty. Leather is alarmingly dear. A bootmaker said this week that he would rather not have any more ladies' orders. But ready-made shoes are a terrible gamble, for they are not made to stand wear or weather. A March storm will ruin a fine pair in a few moments, and seeing how frail and dear they are it is a little astonishing to see so many prettily bootied feet in the streets. 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WATSON'S

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY, NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A.S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 518.

To-day's Advertisements

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, May 15, 1917.

THE HONGKONG "EXPLOSION."

THE recent conflict in Hongkong between the commercial community and the Government on the subject of excluding Germans from the Colony has naturally attracted widespread interest in the East. A contributor to the "North China Daily News," writing under the pseudonym of "Richard Oliver" on what is designated as "The Explosion in Hongkong" attempts an analysis of the situation, and comes to the conclusion that the popular cry of "Keep the Germans out of Hongkong" bears about as much relation to the real cause of the anger which is evident in the Colony as the murder of the Austrian Archduke does to the conflagration in Europe. The writer affirms:—

It is certain that the Government is out of touch with the commercial community, and it is equally certain that the business men are, and have been, irritated by the permanent officials. The only suggestion that seems at all feasible to put into practice at once is the provision of a Government Official, who will be on the Council of the Chamber of Commerce and who will also give the local Government some idea of the rate at which the local pulse is beating. For it is neither good for commerce, nor for the prestige of the British in China, when the body politic in Hongkong has such an attack of fever as exists at present. Fortunately there are signs that make some of us hope that the temperature is subsiding, but the patient must take care that it does not rise again.

It is not at all clear how the addition of another Official Member to the Legislative Council would improve the situation, though the new member's position may be that of a Superintendent of Trade. In the existing circumstances the local Government can have no excuse whatever for not having "some idea of the rate at which the local pulse is beating." The Government very properly puts itself in communication with the Chamber of Commerce whenever there is any question relating to trade and commerce under consideration. It invites an expression of the Chamber's views; and with the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce a Member of the Legislative Council there is no lack of opportunity on the part of the Government to ascertain what the feeling of the commercial community is upon any question affecting the port. If the Government will not accept the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on the subject of "the rate at which the local pulse is beating" on a particular question, what hope is there that the Government would accept the view of its own Trade Commissioner if it happened to be opposed to the views of the Government? The suggestion that the Colony should have a Secretary or a Superintendent of Trade is certainly one which deserves consideration from the point of view of the service such an official may be able to render to the general trade interests of the Colony; but so long as the constitution of the Colony gives predominance to the official element on the Legislative Council of the

Colony, so long will there be that latent antagonism between the unofficial and official elements which "Richard Oliver" diagnoses as the real cause of the "explosion" which the cry of "Keep out the Germans" recently provoked.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Anderson Music Company Ltd. are removing their premises to 16 Des Voeux Road on 21st inst.

The annual general meeting of the Peak Tramways Company Ltd. is advertised to be held on Saturday, 26th inst.

The Bureau of Agriculture in the Philippines has started a "vigorous campaign" to promote cotton growing in the Philippines.

Owing Members of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club are reminded that entries close to-morrow for the Meeting on Saturday, 26th inst.

The communicable disease reported the Colony last week was represented by 4 (3 fatal) cases of enteric fever; one (fatal) case of plague, and one case of paratyphoid fever.

To satisfy a judgment in favour of the Bank of the Philippine Islands of the property, belonging to the corporation known as "The Hotel Pines Ltd." it is to be sold at public auction in the city of Baguio.

Captain Carr, R.N., is to read a paper on "Bible Symbols" at the next meeting of the Church of England Men's Society to be held to-morrow (Wednesday) evening in St. Paul's College, commencing at 9 p.m. Dr. Faris will preside.

The Manager of the International Banking Corporation informs us that he has received a telegram from his Head Office in New York to the effect that the American Liberty Loan carrying interest at 3½% is to be issued in bonds of U.S. \$50 and upwards, exempt from tax, and carries the right of conversion should a later loan be found necessary at a higher rate of interest.

Mrs. Paul Page Whitman, Trade Commissioner for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce, now in Shanghai, is to spend three years in the Orient making a survey of port and transportation facilities. His report is to embody a comprehensive study of the field from Vladivostok to India. It will be published when completed and Mr. Whitman expects also to make a tour of the States to advise business men on the situation and give them information of the field for development. He will make Shanghai his headquarters for a year, the *China Press* says.

The cargo taken from the interned German ships, now stored in the customs warehouses in Manila is to be sold at public auction by the Insular Collector of Customs according to an order of the Court he cargo consists mainly of 3000 tons of soy beans, and 1000 tons of tea from the *Camille Rickmers*, 900 logs from the *Rajah* and small consignments from other German ships in the harbour. The sale will be made at public auction, with the exception of the portion of the cargo which is being claimed by Forbes, Munn and Company. The proceeds from the sales will be handed over to the clerk of the court, and all those who have interest in them may file claims in court for the same.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Parish J. Dickinson, formerly employed in the Bureau of Customs of the Philippines Government, and now in the American Consulate at Canton, has been appointed as American consul at Fuzhou, Sumatra.

We regret to learn that Captain G. S. Thorne of the 13th Squadron Royal Flying Corps, together with his machine and observer, has been posted as missing since March 25th last. Mr. Thorne was chief engineer to the *Kwang Tung Electric Supply Co.* of Canton, and was very well known in Hongkong. He left Hongkong in October 1915 for home, to volunteer for active service.

We have been informed that all the remaining matches in H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament, with the exception of the final of the mixed doubles (Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet and Rev. Cooper Hunt and Mrs. Armstrong), have been postponed on account of Mr. S. E. Green having sprained his right wrist. The mixed doubles final will be played on Thursday commencing at 5 p.m.

THE MARINE COURT.

AN ENGINEER'S ALLEGED MISCONDUCT.

The Special Court of Enquiry this morning resumed its hearing of the charges brought against W. J. Stokes, the Chief Engineer of the s.s. *Phanpouh*.

The Second Engineer of the s.s. *Phanpouh*, Mr. J. E. Bowring, stated from the witness box in reply to Mr. Pollock that he received his certificate as an Engineer about ten years ago and had served under Captain de la Sala for about three months. In his opinion the temperament of Captain de la Sala was rather excitable. He said that he wished to leave the ship, and gave 24 hours' notice, but the Harbour Master said that he must stop on the ship. When the ship was in Saigon, on March 24 there was some question of putting more cargo on board. The Captain sent for him, and he heard the charters asked for more cargo to be put on the ship. He said he could not stop anybody putting more cargo on board but he would not sit in the ship if she was loaded below her line. He heard nothing else then; he was only there for a few minutes.

Mr. Sharp: What is your opinion of the temperament of Captain Stokes?

Witness: I never came into contact with him.

Mr. Sharp: Do you know that Captain Fraser stated that he had given up his ship, the *Telemaque*, to Mr. Stokes were appointed to her as Chief Engineer?

Mr. Pollock objected to this evidence. He said the statement put to the witness was alleged to have been made by a person who was not in Court. The proper course would be to call Captain Fraser, so that as Counsel for Mr. Stokes, he would have an opportunity to cross-examine him.

Mr. Sharp insisted on his right to put the question whereupon his Worship said the Court would rather the evidence was not taken unless Captain Fraser could be present.

Mr. Sharp stated that he knew from the veracity of his informants that Captain Fraser had made the statement.

Mr. Pollock said that this was all hearsay and could not be taken as evidence.

The President agreed and said that the evidence could not be taken unless Captain Fraser was called as a witness.

The Court raised no objection to the witness stating in reply to Mr. Sharp that he could not express an opinion of the temperament of Captain Fraser. He had sailed with him for a year or two.

Mr. Sharp: You say you have sailed under Captain de la Sala for about 11 weeks and you are very free with your expression of your opinion of his temperament, but you will not say what you think about Captain Fraser?

Witness: No.

Witness went on to describe the incident whilst the ship was at Saigon. He noticed the ship had a list; he did not remember whether to port or starboard. One mark was under water and the other out.

In reply to the President, witness said that his remarks to the Captain at Saigon were to the effect that he could not stop the putting on board of more cargo, but if that were done he would refuse to stay in the ship. The ship was fully loaded. She was down to her marks. If more cargo had been put on the ship, she would have been overloaded.

Captain de la Sala then returned to the witness box and gave further evidence as to the Chief Engineer causing trouble. He stated that on one occasion the third engineer was under the influence of drink.

Mr. Sharp: Was he drunk?

Witness: He could stand. I remonstrated him for the filthy language he was using. He was shouting out on the deck about the food—shouting to himself; nobody was there. I reported the matter to the Chief Engineer, who said: "Look here, Mr. Man, I'm not going to be your go-between; you were doing as much bawling yourself."

I always stick up for my own class."

Mr. Sharp: Did you report the matter to anybody?

Witness: I reported the matter to the Consul at Saigon.

Mr. Pollock: Your Worship, I object to that. It is not evidence.

His Worship: I have noted your objection.

Witness, referring to the Chief Mate's drunkenness, stated that on another occasion when the ship was alongside the wharf at Saigon, the Chief Engineer and the Chief Mate were in the saloon. The Chief Mate suddenly got up and said: "Well, at this rate, we shall soon pass the Wolf Rock and we shall be in Liverpool to-morrow morning." Witness said that the Chief Engineer told him of this. Witness went ashore and reported the matter to the Consul who advised witness to log the Chief Officer which he attempted to do, but when he requested the Chief Engineer to sign the entry, in the log book he refused to do so.

Witness stated that on another occasion when the ship was passing through the Roumanian Shoals, the engines suddenly stopped. No telegraph bell was rung. The ship was in a dangerous position to stop, as the current was setting direct on shore. Witness went down into the engine room himself to ascertain what was wrong. When he got there the Chief Engineer shouted out "hot bearing; hurry up." Witness stated if he had known there was likely to be trouble with the bearings he would have made arrangements to stop the ship at a less dangerous position. On another occasion, in the Malacca Straits, the engines again stopped without warning. Witness stated that on this occasion he was on the bridge with the second officer. "A big cargo steamer was meeting us on the port bow" said witness, "and the position was again dangerous for a stoppage. The engines pulled up with a jerk, and made the whole ship tremble."

Witness stated that he had never experienced such a thing. The second officer said "What is that?" and witness said he thought they had struck something. No telegraph bell rung on this occasion. Witness said: I sent for the Chief Engineer and told him I intended to log him for being careless. I also told him that in future he would have to keep his watch in the engine room and not in his cabin as was his custom. In reply to Mr. Sharp, witness said that the stoppages were due to carelessness and to the Chief Engineer not attending to his duties. The engine was usually in his room, stoking or writing letters.

Witness went on to say that when the ship arrived at Hongkong Mr. Valentine came on board to relieve Mr. Stokes as Chief Engineer, and witness told Mr. Stokes that before he must hand over charge formally to Mr. Valentine. The Chief Engineer however went ashore without doing that. On the following day, witness saw Mr. Stokes on deck and he asked him again to formally hand over to Mr. Valentine, to which Mr. Stokes replied that he had already signed off and had nothing further to do with the engine room. Witness then wrote a letter to Mr. Stokes, in duplicate to make sure that he would receive it, to the effect that he would be held responsible for the engine room effects until he formally handed over charge to the new engineer.

Witness stated that the second and third engineers had handed in their resignations previously.

Mr. Pollock, before cross-examining Captain de la Sala, intimated to the Court that he cross-examined under protest in view of his original objections. In reply to Mr. Pollock, Captain de la Sala said that he engaged the chief officer.

Mr. Pollock: Did you know that he was addicted to drink?

Witness stated that he never heard or knew of the chief officer letting drink interfere with his business before.

Mr. Pollock: That is not an answer to my question. Did you know that the Chief Officer, before you engaged him, was addicted to drink?

Witness: Everybody in Hongkong knows him.

After further discussion on this point, the President requested witness to answer the questions—Yes or No.

Mr. Pollock: It was because the Chief Officer got drunk that you ordered the Chief Engineer not to take any drink on the ship?

Witness: I did not carry out my original instructions. I said that there was to be no treating.

Mr. Pollock: Was it because the Chief Officer was drunk that you ordered that no drink was to be taken on the ship?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Pollock: Was it not reasonable that the Chief Engineer should take a different view? I put it to you—because the Chief Officer was drinking that you should stop liquor on the ship?

Mr. Pollock continued to cross-examine Captain de la Sala with regard to the various incidents and occasions on which the Chief Engineer was alleged to have caused trouble.

On resuming after the fifteen interval Mr. Pollock continued his cross-examination of Captain de la Sala. Witness stated that he did not see the Chief Engineer instructing anyone with regard to the loading of the ship. Witness also admitted that the officers of a ship were entitled to object to a ship going to sea overladen. Witness stated that he had nothing to do with food on the ship. He admitted that the Chief Engineer refused to sign the entry in the log with regard to the Chief Officer being drunk, because the former

did not like to be party to taking away a man's living. It was a serious thing for an officer to be "logged" for drunkenness. He further stated that he really thought that the Chief Engineer deliberately and maliciously attempted to create trouble on the ship and to create trouble and expense to the owners by attempting to incite Chinese emigrants on board the ship to create a disturbance. He generally distrusted the Chief Engineer as he showed by his actions that he desired to create trouble on the ship. He considered the Chief Engineer a very capable engineer.

Mr. Pollock: Do you know that the main bearing is a weak spot in the ship's engines, she being an old ship?

Witness: I am not an engineer and I can't say.

Mr. Pollock: Do you seriously suggest that the Chief Engineer acted in such a manner as to give you reason to think he would commit an act of betrayal?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Pollock:—Do you know that an action for libel has been brought against you by the Chief Engineer?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Pollock:—And I put it to you that this enquiry was started after the notice of that action was served on you?

Witness:—No, I knew nothing about the libel action at the time I asked for this enquiry.

Mr. Pollock:—On your oath?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Pollock:—Then all I can say that you are a liar because the notice was served on you first.

Mr. Sharp objected and stated that it was as Captain de la Sala had stated. Witness to Mr. Pollock:—You are the first man that has called me a liar, and that is libel.

After some discussion Mr. Pollock apologised to witness.

After a few more questions Mr. Pollock concluded his cross-examination. Mr. Sharp again examined the witness, after which the Court rose.

THE MAGISTRACY.

TIRED OF VICTORIA GAOL.

"I have been in 'Victoria Gaol' twenty-six times and I'm tired of Victoria Gaol. If Your Worship will let me off easy this time, I'll see Mr. North, get a pass for Macao and leave the society of Hongkong. I'm also tired of Hongkong."

This statement was made by Don Manuel George Sequira, native of Brazil and a local character well known in the Police Court, when brought before Mr. Melbourne this morning to answer a charge of vagrancy.

Furthermore, Your Worship, I don't plead guilty this time," added the defendant. "How can the Indian Sergeant who arrested me know whether or not I am a vagrant? Can he see in my pockets whether or not I have money? Because I am known as a beggar and a drunkard, and wear dirty and shabby clothes, he took advantage of me."

Indian Police Sergeant B 246 deposed that he had seen the alleged mendicant across several persons in Hollywood Road, near the Old Bailey, for the obvious purpose of asking for alms.

"I only spoke to Mr. Osborne of the China Sugar Refinery," explained the defendant in contradiction of the evidence given by the Indian Police Sergeant.

"Don't I know Jimmie? Why, he's an old ex-school mate of mine at St. Joseph's College. I merely said, 'Hello, Jimmie. How are you? How's the family?' Surely that's not begging. Now, if Your Worship will just let me off easy this time I'll see Mr. Leo or Mr. F. X. D'Almeida, both old ex-school mates of mine, and arrange to leave the Colony and get to Macao."

His Worship: Have you any witnesses?

Defendant: No, but neither has the Police Sergeant.

His Worship: Well, I'll have to order you to the house of detention.

Defendant: Can't you send me to Macao?

His Worship: No, I'm afraid not.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

Subject to audit the net profits of the Company for the year ending 30th April 1917 amount to \$23,541.98 which the Directors will recommend be applied as follows:—

A Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent on the Subscribed Capital \$21,000.00

Carry forward 2,541.98

\$23,541.98

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Douglases	81	buyers
Indos	104	buyers
H. & K. Wharves	80	buyers
H. & W. Docks	114	buyers
Daily Fairies	24	sales
Cements	8	buyers
H. & K. Electric	20	h. & s.
Towells	6	buyers
Shell Transport	409	sales

THE SHANGHAI RACE MEETING.

The "Shanghai Mercury" has the following Editorial Comment on the race meeting:—

Given two or three columns of space, we would undertake to show cause why the Shanghai public might look upon its half-yearly race meetings as modern representatives of ancient acts of worship. In the beginning a Shanghai race meeting was neither more nor less than a public picnic, and the British picnic might, with but little research, be shown to be taught but the successor of that ancient Nature worship of our forefathers, who in spring invoked the aid of Heaven for their sowing, and an autumn thank for their crop more to return thanks for the harvest. Little was wanting in Shanghai's early days to mark the universality of the festival. All home-made holidays; all banks closed. Consulates were shut, as they still are, and the community fared forth. All that was needed to remind the gathering of its pristine religious nature was the appearance of Dean Butler in canonicals at the rails to bless the first appearance of Shanghai's racing steeds. We do not remember such an event, but the Dean was sufficiently broad-minded to have taken the request into serious consideration had he ever been asked.

There is, of course, an ever-present tendency in human nature to drop the serious for the trivial, not to say the frivolous. Christmas, Good Friday, Easter, Whit Sunday, what were they all in the beginning but religious festivals first connected with the old Nature worship, and afterwards with Christianity? What are they now to the great majority but holidays, not holidays? Such is human nature. It is quite in accordance with that nature that the more serious should take exception to modern frivolity, especially at such a time as the present. And it will not be denied that even Frivolity itself can resort upon seriousness very effectively by pointing to the good which has not even from things condemned. It is by no means difficult in war time to put on a long face and preach long homilies on the sin of public holiday-making. But why does the holiday-maker say in reply? "Very little, it must be confessed, but what he does is eloquent. He comes up smiling the day after the races are over with swelling bags of dollars. 'This for the blind,' he says. 'This for the halt—this for the widow—this for the orphan—and that for the broken soldier or sailor.' Looked at from one point of view, what is this but a return to the old religious service of our ancient forefathers, whose main idea of worship was the sacrifice of something?"

We know that since the war began the amounts thus disposed of have gone well into five figures in good pounds sterling. We know that during the present meeting arrangements have been made by which previous efforts may be surpassed, and there is every reason to believe that success will be secured. The morning broke bright and fine to-day (although a haze high up tempered the sun's heat. The course should be in excellent condition after the rain, and so there is reason to hope that Charity will again be richly rewarded.

The first race of the recent Shanghai Meeting produced two surprises, the win paying \$149.50 and the third place paying \$400.50 in the pari-mutuel.

Describing the race at the recent Shanghai Meeting in which the "crack" pony Beaconfield was beaten by two others, the "Shanghai Mercury" says:—

Though there were only four starters, this was undoubtedly the most sensational race of the day—the champion pony, Beaconfield, being defeated by Oiris. The race was fast throughout and very good time was recorded—2:35.2, as compared with the record of 2:33.4. Beaconfield led for the first half mile, when Oiris drew level with him, and the two afterwards ran neck and neck until the Widows'. After this Beaconfield, though under the whip, fell gradually away, and a battle ensued for first place between Oiris and Vivat. Oiris proved the winner by half a length. Beaconfield being third, four lengths behind. The winner was vociferously cheered on coming in. Won by half length; four lengths. Time, 2:35.2.

"WAR SAVINGS" SWEEPSTAKE AT SHANGHAI RACES.

At the Shanghai Race Meeting there was a new sweepstake—that for investments in the China and Japan War Savings Association. The draw was made by the Stewards at the Grand Stand, after the last race on the second day. The draw corresponded to the field qualified for the Champions and gave at least a chance better than the big sweep for "the field" covered the possibilities in eight races prior to the Champions, instead of one, as with the big prize.

The total of the sweep was 3,800 tickets at 40 each, \$15,200. The 1st prize was 50% of \$3,800 and prize 50% of \$3,800; 2nd prize 10% of \$3,800; 3rd prize 10% of \$3,800; 4th prize 10% of \$3,800; 5th prize 10% of \$3,800; 6th prize 10% of \$3,800; 7th prize 10% of \$3,800; 8th prize 10% of \$3,800.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 12th May

	Receipts	Aggregate Receipts for 10 weeks
This year	13,478	250,228
Last year	16,778	274,454
Increase	3,300	24,226

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL".

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. cash per copy.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT "China Mail" Office.

NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR relief you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Expeller. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all Chemists and "Saw-keepers."

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

PLAIN STATEMENT OF REASONS.

PETROGRAD, May 14. M. Guchekoff has resigned the Portfolio of War and Marine.

In a letter to the Premier, M. Guchekoff explains that his resignation is due to the conditions affecting the Government's authority over the Army and Navy which threaten to be fatal to the country's defence, liberty and even existence. He refuses to share the responsibility of the grave crime which is being committed against the country.

LABOUR UNREST IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 14. The labour unrest continues. While the engineers in several areas are resuming work, the extremists are remaining out.

London is almost destitute of omnibuses. A mass meeting of drivers and conductors passed a resolution by an overwhelming majority in favour of a strike, demanding recognition of their Union and ten shillings a week rise in pay.

The weavers employed in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire have been instructed to hold in their factories on Wednesday and to strike on the 26th inst., demanding a twenty per cent. increase.

LATER. The strike situation is improving. The munition makers and engineers in many places have resolved to resume work while in South Lancashire the strikers resumed work today.

KING AND QUEEN ON TOUR.

LONDON, May 14. Their Majesties the King and Queen are on a tour of the munition works in the north of England, freely chatting with the workers.

MARSHAL JOFFRE AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, May 13. Marshal Joffre paid a flying visit here and received a very warm welcome.

M. VIVIANI IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, May 13. M. Viviani addressed both Houses of Parliament. He was accorded a most enthusiastic reception. In his speech he dwelt on the war services of Canada at the front, notably at Ypres. He also acknowledged the material aid of the Dominion of Canada.

RECRUITING IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, May 13. Mr. Pearce, the Minister of Defence, had a consultation with the Director of Recruiting. It is understood they discussed the acceptance of men of good physique, up to 50 years of age.

CANADIAN WHEAT PROSPECTS.

MONTREAL, May 13. Winnipeg reports show the splendid prospects of the wheat crop. The growth is phenomenal.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ZEEBRUGGE.

LONDON, May 13. The bombardment of Zeebrugge was unusually severe and was clearly felt at Dover and elsewhere. The growth is phenomenal.

SUGAR CO. FORMED IN TOKYO.

A general meeting to establish the South Sea Sugar Company, Ltd., was held in Tokyo recently. The company is to buy a Dutch sugar factory in Java and to cultivate sugar cane on 8,000 acres of land leased for 75 years from the Dutch Government. The capital is Yen 6,000,000. The chairman of the promoters is Dr. Shindo and the promoters are Mr. Hayakawa, the President of the Bank of Mito, and over 200 others.

JAPAN SCHOOL INSURANCE.

The Educational Conference throughout Japan has decided in favour of a system of insurance for all the teachers of primary schools and has entrusted the Imperial Educational Society to investigate the measures to effect it.

It has also been proposed to publish a newspaper in Japan and to raise a fund of Yen 4,000,000 for the purpose of contributing to educational people, including 200,000 persons each paying ten Yen.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

A MOST VALUABLE ADVANCE.

LONDON, May 13.

Correspondents at Headquarters report:—We bombed the enemy out of Bullecourt and drove him out of the maze of riverside defences around the Roerx quarries. A captured field and German fort, known as Cavalry Fort, near the Cambrai-Arras road, was easily captured. The Germans desperately endeavoured to retake Bullecourt. At 3.20 on Sunday morning they launched a heavy attack which was smashed up by gunfire. Only twelve men came within bombing distance, nine being killed and three taken prisoners, and these died of wounds. A fresh attack was dispersed an hour later, when but twenty men got through and all were killed except one, who was captured. It is difficult to give a right impression of the scale of perspective of the various engagements. Summed up, we have made a most valuable advance, and taken nearly 1,000 prisoners, and have captured the better part of two villages, many bits of trench, a fair amount of booty—trough-motors and machine-guns—and have put three numbers of the enemy out of action. The weight of the German artillery is still a feature of the situation.

RUSSIAN ANARCHISTS.

PETROGRAD, May 13.

The anarchists who evacuated Count Leuchtenberg's house, mentioned on the 13th, proceeded to the villa of ex-Minister Durnovo, which had been commandeered by other anarchists.

RUSSIAN RESERVES CALLED UP.

PETROGRAD, May 13.

General Guchekoff has ordered the sending to the front of reserve officers and men who were mobilised in 1914 and have not yet been sent to the war. The percentage of such officers is seventeen.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

STOCKHOLM, May 13.

The Berlin Government has refused passports to Herr Haase and other Independent Socialists to proceed to the Stockholm conference.

SPANISH STEAMER SUBMARINED.

COMPENSATION DEMANDED.

MADRID, May 13.

A German submarine sank the Spanish steamer *Carmen* which was proceeding to Cetta. The Government is protesting, demanding compensation.

ARRESTS OF GERMANS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA, May 13.

The Manila *Cebuensis*, of May 8th, to hand a story that:

The fourth arrest of a German in the Philippines was made Monday morning when the constabulary authorities took into custody Captain C. Sorensen, formerly of the "Marie," a German mystery ship. Sorensen was a steward on the troopship *Thomas*, which sailed for the States on March 13, and he was returned to Manila when the *Thomas* arrived Monday morning.

Captain Sorensen came into the public notice when with two companions in an open boat he landed at Zamboanga about the beginning of this year. He told a story of adventure and escape from his British pursuers at the time of his arrival here.

The constabulary authorities state that Captain Sorensen's detention is only a precautionary measure. Captain Sorensen, together with Fritz Miller, Carl Iversen, Julius Well and M. Toft, were all shipmates on the steamship *Marie*, an English vessel which at the outbreak of the war was lying in the harbour of Hamburg. She was refitted and loaded with a cargo of arms, ammunition and other supplies, and with Captain Sorensen in command, sailed for German East Africa, where the cargo was safely delivered to the Germans.

Encouraged by his success, Captain Sorensen took the *Marie* back to Germany and there took on another cargo of the same nature. The *Marie* was then headed for the south seas, ran the blockade safely and was delivered her cargo, apparently to some German commerce raider in these waters. It was in connection with this second trip of the *Marie* that the mysterious schooner Henry B. made her sensational trip to the south, under the direction of Wedde, the German collector and savant, who has been apprehended in Honolulu.

The *Marie* then put into Batavia where the Dutch authorities proceeded to investigate her and her crew. Sorensen became restless and, together with Iversen and Toft, got away from the steamer in an open boat, and finally fetched up in Mindanao.

Sorensen then came to Manila and on the evening of March 14 showed away on the army transport, which was to sail at noon the next day for the States. The authorities, alerted to Japan and he was placed under arrest on board the transport, but was not taken off until the big troopship, reached Honolulu. When the *Thomas* was in that port on her way to the Islands, Sorensen was placed on board to be returned to Manila. He is now confined at Constabulary Headquarters.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WAR TAXES.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Sir,—Referring to Mr. Bowley's letter suggesting some methods whereby extra revenue might be obtained in order that Hongkong might contribute more money to the Imperial Government to carry on the War, I am sure that every member of the community desires, for the credit of the Colony, that we should be in no way behind that evidence of patriotism shown by other Colonies.

I would like, however, to point out that his suggestion of doubling the Crown Rent would be, in its incidence, very unfair. Crown Rent is fixed at the time the leasehold is sold by the reversioner, who here is the King. It is not, in the strict sense of the word, a tax and is not adjustable on the increased value of property in the same way that Rates are by "being levied" on a new Rateable Assessment annually.

To quote a case in point, a rural building lot at Peak with an area of 44,604 square feet sold in 1876 subject to an annual Crown Rent of \$10, whereas another lot quite close to it with an area of 16,460 square feet sold in 1916 subject to an Annual Crown Rent of \$94. I could quote dozens of cases of inland, marine and Kowloon lots affected in the same way, so I consider, the incidence of the doubling the Crown Rent as suggested by Mr. Bowley would be very unfair.

As to increasing the rates to 20 per cent., this is the fairest way of raising the revenue equitably from the whole community, but I think he is wrong in saying that rates in England range from 30 to 45 per cent. of the rent, compared with the rates payable here in most parts of 13 per cent.

In the first place rates at home are levied on the net annual value, which is the rateable value there, whereas in Hongkong they are levied on the gross annual value, which is the rateable value here.

The net annual value at home is approximately only 75 per cent. of the gross annual value.

Mr. Bowley suggests that, compared with home, we are very lightly taxed in regard to property. Now, I will take the case of a man at home with an income of £500. He takes a house of, say, £50 a year. The rates on that house—taking Mr. Bowley's assertion that they are 45 per cent.—would be £22 17s. 6d. Total rent and rates, £72 17s. 6d.

In Hongkong a man with £500 would have to pay, say, \$100 a month and rates, for less accommodation than the man at home gets for £50 a year and rates, so, taking the dollar at 2/- for comparative purposes, we get:—

House Rent \$1,200 £120.0.0.

Rates at 13 per cent. 15.12.0

£135.12.0

After all, therefore, there is not such a great disparity in the matter of rates, but there is an enormous disparity in the matter of rent, and, as the tenant pays both, it is doubtless this which has been borne in mind by the Government in settling the percentage to be paid in rates.

Mr. Bowley's suggestion that, in order to promote economy and efficiency, bars should be closed at 10 p.m. and no credit given seems to me to be more suitable for discussion by people who are more interested in reducing drunkenness than in a list of suggestions for war taxes.

Entertainments might very well be taxed, but a tax on travelling would be a little difficult to enforce in the matter of rich and chaps.—Yours faithfully,

A. SHELTON HOOPER.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND PEACE.

The "Cologne Gazette," under the heading "The Man Who Acts Without Thinking," makes great play with what it calls "an extremely remarkable and brilliantly written article" in the "Nation" of February. The "Cologne Gazette" makes long quotations to show "how Englishmen themselves to-day judge their Lloyd George," and uses the "Nation" article for the following comment:—

"There can now be few people in Europe who are not clear about the fact that the greatest obstacle to peace for the exhausted world consists in the person of the leading English statesman, Lloyd George. The people, which yearn for peace, would probably have had peace long ago if the uneasy Welshman had not stimulated passions ever fresh by the excess of his self-deception, by his great temperamental, and by his remaining influence. This miniature edition of a democratic Napoleon—who, indeed, never won a Marengo or an Austerlitz—maintains himself by the Press dictatorship under Lord Northcliffe, and by the paralysis of political impotence on the part of those who are devoted to him. The fact, however, that the recognition of the extent to which this man is growing into a disaster for Europe is increasing more and more, not only among England's friends and allies, but also among his own fellow countrymen, is a remarkable sign of the times, and one which we should keep in view."

For until Lloyd George has either been set aside or made harmless as a Minister, no real disposition for peace will arise in England.

A QUEUE-CUTTING CAMPAIGN.

At least twenty-seven thousand queues have been cut by the policemen in Peking during the past few days. This is a conservative estimate given by a police sergeant. A fortnight ago the Ministry of the Interior instructed the Police Headquarters to cut off the queues of the city for a visit, and, if necessary, use compulsory means. The Chief of the Second Left Police Section has accordingly supplied the policemen with duty with scissors. His man alone has removed more than ten thousand queues from the luckless coolies, Manchus, country bumpkins, rickshaw coolies, ironmiths and servants. This Police Chief has now sent a petition to the Police Headquarters requesting that proper rewards should be given to his men for their faithfulness and diligence in the execution of the order of the Ministry of the Interior.—Peking Daily News.

But I do contend that the taxation of land-owners and occupiers (and every individual must be one or the other or both) would interfere less with the Trade of the Port than a shipping, income or poll tax, or Import or Export Duties.

If (as you suggest) we compare Hong Kong taxation with that in adjacent ports and places, we shall, I think, find that in all such ports and places, not only land, houses, and luxuries, but

even food and clothing are taxed. In fact, I think Hongkong is the only place in the world where a free breakfast table exists, and we have free tiffin, tea, dinner and supper, tables as well and free clothing.

In England, the freest country in the World, tea, coffee, cocoa and sugar are all taxed, and these articles as well as clothing are taxed in China, Japan, and I think, the Philippines.

It is not likely therefore that the poorer classes will forsake this free food and clothing port, for those ports in which food and clothing are taxed.

I also agree with you that rents here are higher than in England.

I do not, however, put forward an increase of land and house taxes as an ideal way of raising Revenue, but as a choice of evils.

The ideal tax amongst a settled community is a perfectly graded universal Income Tax, but such a tax would take years to perfect and would require a large and expensive staff to collect it, and the shifting nature of the population in Hongkong would enormously multiply the work: also it would, I think, interfere with the Trade of the Port by discouraging Chinese Traders from residing here.

Crown Rents and rates between them constitute a universal tax on a portion of income, every resident and visitor pays both directly or indirectly.

Now if it be admitted that every one ought to contribute something more to the War Fund than he does at present, the choice seems to be between these taxes and income tax.

Let each man consider, be he rich or poor, would he rather pay 7 per cent. on that part of his income which goes to pay his rent, or pay 10 1/2 per cent. on nearly the whole of his income for that is what the home income tax means.

With regard to the legality of doubling Crown Rents—it is not necessary to take the words literally, and it would be easy to enact that each leaseholder should, during the war pay a land tax in proportion to the leased area, and graded according to locality, and to make such tax recoverable by action as Crown Rents are. Such a tax might amount to about 2 1/2 per cent. on that portion of the landlord's income which is derived from rent, or say, the equivalent of a property tax of 5d in the pound.

But the principal advantage of the increase of rate is that it could be brought into force by a stroke of the pen, and that the cost of collection would be absolutely nil, whilst a land-tax might be collected with the Crown Rents.

Those rate-payers who draw their salaries from England less income tax, should have the 7 per cent. War Rates refunded to them.

Yours faithfully,

F. B. L. BOWLEY.

PEKING, May 14.

A confidential messenger from Chang Fung (Tukwan of Nanking) reports that the Central Government has telegraphed to the provincial military authorities inviting them to assist to the situation in the following five terms:—

1.—Dissolution of Parliament.
2.—In the event of the President refusing to dissolve Parliament, to remove the President.
3.—The punishment of the bad men around the President.
4.—The entry into Peking of troops.
5.—The convening of a special military conference.

Tuan Ki Sui decided to resign the Premiership, but subsequently changed his mind, expecting the assistance of the Military Governors.

The reorganisation of the Cabinet is imminent. Either Wong Shi Chun or Li King Hsi will form the new Cabinet, Hsueh Shi Chang refusing to do so.

PEKING, May 15.

Tung Shao Yi and others have telegraphed strongly urging the punishment of the ringleaders of the recent mob.

A special Military Conference was held here yesterday, strictest secrecy being maintained.

Over twenty Tukwans of representatives of Tukwans entertained the Entente Ministers yesterday.

A CHINESE SUBMARINE MYTH.

As if submarines could be immediately built in China, some of the vernacular papers report that the Cabinet has approved the submarine programme of the Ministry of Navy in order to meet the new situation to follow China's entry into the war. They say that thirty submarines will be built, the first ten to be completed within the first year. The real fact of the case is that the Ministry of Navy has recommended the building of thirty shallow water gunboats for coastal and river service. Work has already begun on the first ten.—Peking Gazette.

THE SITUATION AT PEKING.

PREMIER'S EFFORTS TO SECURE UNITY.

(Wah. Tex. Yat Po's Service.)

SHANGHAI, May 14.

At the ordinary meeting of the Cabinet on the 12th inst., no Minister but the Premier put in an appearance, all the others having resigned or gone on leave. Tuan Ki Sui (the Premier) seeing the position to be hopeless, instructed his secretary to draft his resignation, but this was afterwards cancelled by persuasion of the Tukwans (Military Governors).

Mr. Tuan, however, said he was resolved to resign when a successor was secured. In the meantime he was trying to conciliate Parliament and also to persuade the Cabinet Ministers to remain and so maintain the situation.

The Tukwans at present in Peking and the representatives of others, will give a dinner to members of the Cabinet and the members of Parliament at the Fihankwan to day, in order to make a final effort to save the situation, but how far this will succeed cannot be predicted.

The Tukwans met last night and decided not to leave Peking for the time being.

It is reported that Bahleung had given out at Court (sic) the names of the instigators of the recent riots outside the Parliament house. A military leader has been arrested by order of the Ministry of War and the Minister of Education has discharged Suen Hsi Suk, President of the Chungwah College for interfering with politics and ordered that he be brought for trial. Suen Hsi Suk, however, has already left Peking.

Some of the political parties are advocating a reorganisation of the Cabinet before the country's foreign policy is again considered.

Wang To Sit went to Tientsin on the 12th inst. to persuade Chu Si Chong to come to Peking and assist in remedying the situation.

A reorganisation of the Cabinet has been decided upon and the nominations have been sent to the President.

A certain member of Parliament gives the opinion that one of other of the following results must follow: Either the Government and the Opposition will come to terms, or there will be a dissolution of Parliament, or the resignation of Tuan Ki Sui.

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CALLICURA.

THE NEW AND CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS.

WITHOUT PAIN OR INCONVENIENCE.

DIRECTIONS.

Apply over the Corn until a thick pellicle or skin is formed, and repeat the operation each morning after the bath. It is advisable before the first application, that the Corn be pared, or the foot bathed with soda and water.

Price 60 cents per bottle.

Queen's Dispensary
(HARPER & CO.)

TEL. 492.

31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
ENGLAND SAILORS
IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower Street)
ESTABLISHED 1890.

OTHERS LOOK THE SAME

"MALTHOID"

IS THE SAME

EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!

A Mineral Roofing! Laid by our experts!
Guaranteed Right!

Free particulars from

Agents, BRADLEY & Co. Ltd.

HONGKONG.

IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.

GRAND ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 19th.

ON THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND.

EXTRA SPECIAL

15 Rounds International Heavy Weight Contest.

Corpl. SCOTT, R.E. v. Gunner CRAIG, U.S.N.

SPECIAL

10 Rounds International Light Weight Contest.

BATTING, BRANNIGAN, U.S.N. v. Sapper RICHARDS, R.E.

INTERNATIONAL

6 Rounds Light Heavy Weight Contest.

Corpl. ROYAL, U.S.M.C. v. Sapper SUNLEIGH, R.E.

6 Rounds Contests.

Seaman SIMES, R.N. v. Sapper SMITH, R.E.

Corpl. STUBBS, Middlesex Regt. v. Seaman ALLEN, R.N.

KID KOCH, U.S.M.C. v. Sailor FOX, U.S.N.

Referees: Messrs. H. J. GEDGE, and W. S. BAILEY.

Time Keepers: Sergt. PITT and A. B. ALLAN.

The Band of the H.K.P.R. will be in attendance.

Doors Open 8 p.m. Commence 8.30 p.m. sharp.

Prices:

Ringside \$10 and \$5. Stalls \$3. Pit \$1.

Members of H.M.'s Regular Forces Half-Price to \$3 and \$1 seats.

The Whole of the profits will be devoted to WAR CHARITIES.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIES.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

EMPIRE DAY.

The Hongkong Police Reserve will

invite representatives from all

branches of His Majesty's Services

and the Services of Allied Countries

to an Assault-at-Arms on the evening

of Empire Day, Thursday, May

24th. Permission having been given

to keep up the open-air Ring on the

Volunteer Parade Ground, the fixture

will take place there, and will com-

mence at 8

CLAIM AGAINST A MANILA FIRM.

H.K. & S. BANK ASKS FOR A RECEIPTSHIP.

A Manila contemporary states—Charles C. Cohn, acting in behalf of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has filed a suit with the court of first instance asking for the appointment of a well-known and well-reputed firm in the city as receiver of Frank L. Strong Company. It is alleged by the bank that it has advanced several sums of money to the defendant during the last five years and guaranteed the payment of several banking credits extended to the same company by third persons. Judgment against the company in the sum of \$250,000.81 with interest at a rate to be stipulated between the parties is asked for in the complaint.

The plaintiff alleges that the defendant is now indebted to plaintiff in the sum of \$250,000.81 plus \$170,243.50 which the complaint is obligated to pay to third persons. The plaintiff bank has been financing the business of the company since Mr. Strong's death, but states that it is unwilling to continue doing so, as its assets consist of agencies of some important firms in the United States, especially the General Electric Company of New York, and it is believed that the defendant company is in the point of losing it if it has not yet lost it.

The plaintiff states that the appointment of a receiver would be the most convenient and feasible means of preserving and administering the defendant company's assets. The receiver shall receive and administer the assets of the defendant company in the manner directed by the court. A careful inventory and appraisal of the defendant's assets is shown the fact that the discrepancy between its assets and liabilities amount to \$100,000.

TO LET

TO LET

OFFICES at Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Sharncliffe, Canton.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel. Recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars, apply to

THE MANAGER

Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46, Connaught Road Central.

Jin Kong, April 25, 1917. 1578

TO LET

BEDSHEAL No. 119 The Peak, newly done up.

Apply to CHATER & MOPY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, May 5, 1917. 1577

TO LET

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road, Ready for occupation.

Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street. For rent and other particulars, apply to

H. M. H. NEMAZEE

1 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1577

TO LET

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 50,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day	On date at 11 p.m.	On date at 2 p.m.	On date at 5 a.m.
Barometer	29.76	29.80	29.78	
Temperature	74	80	82	
Humidity	75	87	81	
Direction of Wind	SW	S	S	
Force	2	1	2	
Weather	0	0	0	
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00	

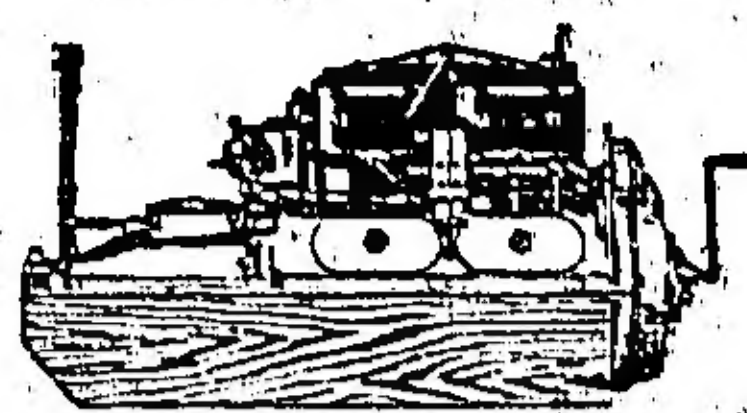
Wettest open air temperature on the 15th 84°.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director, Hongkong Observatory, May 15, 1917.

Temperature.

	Hour	Temp.
Barometer	5 A.M.	29.80
Do	1 P.M.	29.87
Do	4 P.M.	29.84
Thermometer	5 A.M.	80
Do	1 P.M.	82
Do	4 P.M.	82
Wet bulb	5 A.M.	77
Do	1 P.M.	79
Do	4 P.M.	78
Wet bulb	5 A.M.	73
Do	1 P.M.	75
Do	4 P.M.	74
Wet bulb	5 A.M.	68
Do	1 P.M.	70
Do	4 P.M.	69

When you think of MOTORS think of ALEX. ROSS & Co.



Largest Stock of Motor Cars, Motor Cycles and Marine Motors in Hongkong. "Everything for Motoring."

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location
All Electric Trams Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixtures, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 573
Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA." J. WITCHELL, Manager.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE LISTED THE NAMES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

I—Authorized Capital £2,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,000,000

Paid-up Capital £2,437,500

II—Fire Funds £3,571,047

III—Life & Annuity Funds £1,767,590

Sinking Fund Account £13,520

£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,458

Life and Annuity Branches £1,414,593

Revenue Marine Department £37,239

Other Receipts 475,940

£5,309,229

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 15, 1917.

On London—Bank Wire ... 2/4

On demand ... 2/4 1/16

30 days sight ... 2/4 1/4

4 months sight ... 2/4 1/2

Credit, 4 months sight ... 2/4 1/2

Documentary, 4 months sight ... 2/4 1/2

On New York—On demand ... 32 1/2

Credit, 4 months sight ... 33 1/2

Credit, 60 days sight ... 34 1/2

On Bombay—On demand ... 34 1/2

On Calcutta—On demand ... 34 1/2

On Singapore—On demand ... 10 1/2

On Manila—On demand ... 11 1/2

On Shanghai—On demand ... 11 1/2

On Yokohama—On demand ... 11 1/2

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ... 48.20

Sovereigns (Bank of England) ... 38 d.

Silver (per oz.) ... 17 1/2 nom.

Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 3 1/2 p.m.

Chinese Copper Cash ... 3 1/2 p.m.

Chinese Copper Cent ... 3 1/2 p.m.

Rate of Native Interest ... 7 1/2 p.m.

Chinese Sub. Coin ... 6 1/2 d.

Hongkong Sub. Coin ... par.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1897-1916.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 2 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 8 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

May 16th to 22nd, 1917.

Hour	High Water	Low Water
5 A.M.	10.15	10.15
6 A.M.	10.15	10.15
7 A.M.	10.15	10.15
8 A.M.	10.15	10.15
9 A.M.	10.15	10.15
10 A.M.	10.15	10.15
11 A.M.	10.15	10.15
12 M.	10.15	10.15
1 P.M.	10.15	10.15
2 P.M.	10.15	10.15
3 P.M.	10.15	10.15
4 P.M.	10.15	10.15
5 P.M.	10.15	10.15
6 P.M.	10.15	10.15
7 P.M.	10.15	10.15
8 P.M.	10.15	10.15
9 P.M.	10.15	10.15
10 P.M.	10.15	10.15
11 P.M.	10.15	10.15
12 M.	10.15	10.15

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Tai O ... 2.00 P.M.

Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M.

Cheng Chow ... 2.00 P.M.

Shatauk, Shatin and Shengshui ... 4.00 P.M.

Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley ... 4.30 P.M.

Canton, Samson, Regis, 5 P.M. and Wuchow Letters 8 P.M.

Macao ... 7.15 A.M.

Kowloon ... 6.00 P.M.

Nampan and Samel ... 5.00 P.M.

Shamshun ... 10.00 A.M.

Shamshun ... 4.00 P.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Macao ... 7.30 A.M.

Canton ... 7.30 A.M.

Tai Ping ... 9.30 P.M.

Tung ... 9.30 P.M.

Shek Kip ... 9.30 P.M.

Kowloon ... 9.30 P.M.

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SANATIVE SHAVING



CUTICURA SOAP

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents

Half hour ... 20 cents

One hour ... 30 cents

Three hours ... 70 cents

Six hours ... 1.00

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 1.50

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 15th at 11.55—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased moderately over S.E. China and slightly over Formosa, the Philippines and S. China.

An anticyclone is still shown over the Yellow Sea, and a depression over Indo-China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 9.29 inches, against an average of 18.18 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 16th May—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S. winds, moderate; squally, showery.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks: The same as No. 1.